

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

City Lunatic Asylum.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

1883.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne:

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1884.

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF THE
OFFICE-BEARERS
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT, 1883.

1ST JANUARY, 1884.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum have, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to make the Nineteenth Annual Report to the Magistrates of the condition and management of the Institution.

On the 31st of December, 1882, the number of patients on the books was 270 (viz., 140 male and 130 female). The admissions during 1883 were 98 (viz., 46 male and 52 female), and they were chargeable in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
As Private Patients	0	0	0
To the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union	45	52	97
To the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union	1	0	1
To the Commissioners of Prisons	0	0	0
To "Out County" Unions	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	46	52	98
	==	==	==

The discharges were 60 (viz., 26 male and 34 female), and the deaths were 21 (viz., 15 male and 6 female).

The average number daily resident was 272 (viz., 138 male and 134 female). The number discharged recovered was 37, or

about 37·75 per cent. of the admissions, and the per centage of deaths of the average number daily resident was about 7·72, and of the total number under treatment about 5·7.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1883, was 287 (viz., 145 male and 142 female), being an increase of 17 as compared with last year. Of this number, 7 are chargeable as private patients, as against 7 last year; 267 are chargeable to the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as against 250 last year; and 13 are chargeable to the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union. Those chargeable to Berwick-upon-Tweed are under notice to go, and will be removed early in January.

The Committee have, in accordance with the terms of the Statute under which they are constituted, regularly visited the Asylum during the year, and have always found it in good order. The patients, who have an opportunity of making any statement to individual members of the Committee, invariably appear comfortable, tidy, and well cared for.

The alterations, consisting of an addition to the day space of the "second" ward, which were reported as in progress at the date of the last Report, were completed early in the year, and the increased accommodation has much aided the management.

The only other addition to the fabric of importance is the heating of all the single rooms on the ground floor by the means of steam pipes. This work is not yet quite completed.

The demand for accommodation has received the careful attention of the Committee, and they requested Mr. Wickham, the Medical Superintendent, to compile a table of statistics on the subject. The following are his figures and remarks:—

Year.	Number of Lunatics chargeable to Newcastle in the City Asylum.	Increase.	Decrease.
1865	110	—	—
1866	122	12	—
1867	130	8	—
1868	153	23	—
1869	159	6	—
1870	158	—	1
1871	167	9	—
1872	162	—	5
1873	174	12	—
1874	178	4	—
1875	192	14	—
1876	196	4	—
1877	213	17	—
1878	223	10	—
1879	231	8	—
1880	244	13	—
1881	246	2	—
1882	251	5	—
		<hr/> 147 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

28th November, 1883.

*Memorandum respecting the increase in the number of Lunatics
from the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

“It appears that there were 110 Lunatics chargeable to the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne requiring Asylum treatment on the 31st of December, 1865, and on the 31st December, 1882, there were 251. This is an increase of 141 in 17 years, or at the rate of 8·3 in each year.

“This Asylum was built to contain 260 patients, and at the present date there are 268 from Newcastle-upon-Tyne alone ; but as there was a small addition built recently, which included 5 extra beds on each side, the total accommodation is 270. There are to-day on the books 288 patients, being 268 from Newcastle and 20 others, of whom 7 are private patients and 13 are from the Union of Berwick-on-Tweed. The latter are under notice to leave, and the former must soon go also. The overcrowding is not so apparent at night as in the day time, the day space being comparatively smaller.

“The increase in the numbers, according to the accompanying table, having been at the rate of 8·3 per year, it is obvious that in 10 years’ time accommodation will be required for 360 patients, and that accommodation for more than 270 is required immediately.”

The Committee are accordingly considering the best way of giving effect to this memorandum, and when they have determined on a course they will make a further report to the magistrates.

The only change in the staff of importance was the resignation of Mr. Taylor and the appointment of Mr. Ireland, M.B., Aberdeen, as Assistant Medical Officer in his place.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 25th April, 1883.

On and after the first Sunday in January, 1884, there will be an afternoon service on Sunday, in addition to the morning one.

We have again to express our entire satisfaction with the care and attention of Dr. Wickham (the Medical Superintendent), his Assistant, and the other Officers of the Institution, including Dr. Bowlan (the Chaplain), during the past year.

The Committee will shortly receive the Annual Medical Report from Mr. Wickham, which, with the Statistical Tables and a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Maintenance Account, shall be printed and circulated amongst the magistrates.

THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN.
 THOMAS WILSON.
 THOMAS LESSLIE GREGSON.
 W. B. WILKINSON.
 W. H. STEPHENSON.
 B. PLUMMER.
 J. G. FENWICK.

ENTRY BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

APRIL 25, 1883.

The patients in this Asylum to-day are 269 in number, being 2 less than at our colleagues' visit on March 16th last year. Of the male sex there are 138, and of the female 131. Since visit referred to, 65 males and 47 females have been admitted, 43 males and 40 females discharged, and 23 males and 8 females have died. Fifty-two patients among those discharged had recovered, 24 were relieved, and 7 had not improved. The death-rate represented by the above deaths was 15 per cent. per annum of males, but only 6 per cent. for females, calculated on the average daily number resident. With the exception of the cases presently mentioned, there is nothing requiring special notice in the causes of the deaths, beyond the remark that the high rate of mortality among the men was mainly due to general paralysis, which accounted for 9 deaths. In three cases coroners' inquests were held, the verdicts returned being respectively death from (1) acute mania and exhaustion, (2) acute mania, and (3) disease of the heart.

Post-mortem examination was made in 10 cases. The objection of friends to this continues, we are told, to be very strong in Newcastle.

Of the patients now here 7 are of the private class, and 12 are chargeable to Berwick-on-Tweed. There is no change in the maintenance charges.

There are 15 vacant beds on the male side, and 7 in the female division.

In the temporary absence of Mr. Wickham, we have been accompanied in our inspection by his assistant (Dr. Taylor), who, we regret to learn, is about to leave, owing to ill health.

We found the patients of both sexes quiet and orderly; the only excitement, and that but slight, being in female ward No. 2. The cases here, and in the corresponding ward on the male side, are certainly not favourable. Experience, however, confirms us in the opinion, already more than once expressed in the entries in this book, that it is impolitic to segregate the more violent and excitable patients entirely from the quieter class, whose influence upon the former is, as we often observe, very beneficial. In the Female Ward No. 2 we found 6 women wearing exceptionally strong dresses, owing to destructive habits. In a large Asylum which we recently visited we found that the use of such dresses was prohibited, and that, through the greater care and closer supervision thus required from the attendants, the destruction of clothing had been greatly checked. We hope the same system may, as far as possible, be adopted here.

Except the cases referred to, we find the patients' dress generally satisfactory, and they are fairly neat in person.

No complaints were made to us of ill-treatment. The usual demands for discharge were made, but invariably by patients evidently unfit at present for it.

During our visit 7 men and 1 woman were confined to their beds—some owing to epileptic excitement. No one was in seclusion or restraint; but we find recorded since the last visit

the use of the former in the case of 14 men, on 101 occasions, and for a total of 837 hours; and of 5 women, on 17 occasions, and for an aggregate of 106 hours; while 2 males have been restrained, one by gloves, for surgical reasons, during 413 hours, and the other by "polka," for 13 hours, to prevent self-injury. In the Journal there is also record of the voluntary seclusion of a female patient frequently during the last summer and autumn. At present some disturbance of the wards results from the spring white-washing, which is in progress; but generally they are in good order and comfortable. No. 2 Ward on each side has been improved by enlarging the day space, by throwing in an attendant's room, bathroom, &c., and building an addition to contain these on the ground floor; over them, on the upper floor, being constructed a small dormitory with five beds.

We were to-day struck by the very crowded state of No. 1 Male Ward, in which are 86 patients, and we have had the available day space for this ward measured. We find it gives to each patient an area which does not exceed 20 square feet, and which is only about one-half what we require to be provided in new asylums. We learn, too, that in some dormitories extra beds have been placed; and this fact must, of course, affect the statement of vacant sleeping accommodation given above. The obvious way to increase the day space in No. 1 Male Ward is to add the Epileptic Dormitory; and this brings at once under consideration the question of extension, which cannot long be avoided.

Inquiring into the present means of extinguishing fire, we learn from the Steward that they consist of two fire annihilators for dealing with small fires, and of hydrants connected with the special pump, and from which water can be thrown on any part

of the building. In the absence of Mr. Wickham, we are unaware if a code of regulations and instructions (in case of an outbreak of fire) exists, or whether the attendants and others are practised. Both are very necessary.

An additional nurse has been placed in No. 2 Female Ward, as recommended last year, giving 4 for that ward. The present staff of 11 day attendants of each sex is, we think, numerically sufficient, when all are on duty. There is still only one night-attendant for each division, and there is not yet the continuous night supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases so essential to their proper care and protection. Of the existing staff, five men but only three women count less than twelve months' service.

According to the returns furnished, 95 men and 104 women do some kind of work; but 40 of the former and 20 of the latter are engaged exclusively in cleaning the wards. Deducting these, the patients usefully employed appear to be 40 per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women. Of the men, 33 work on the land and 21 in the shops. Of the women, 50 are occupied in needlework, and 24 in the laundry, kitchen, and offices. The return is not satisfactory as regards the men, of whom we think a larger proportion should be employed, and we trust it may be found practicable to improve it considerably, and especially in the direction of out-door work, either with or without implements.

C. S. BAGOT, } Commissioners
JOHN D. CLEATON, } in Lunacy.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

5th January, 1884.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report, with the Statistical Tables for 1883.

On the 1st of January, 1883, there were on the books of the Asylum 270 patients (viz., 140 men and 130 women); and on the 31st of December, 1883, there were 287 (viz., 145 men and 142 women). The average number daily resident was 272 (viz., 138 men and 134 women), and the total number under treatment was 368 (viz., 186 men and 182 women), as against 265 and 368 respectively in 1882.

The admissions were 98 (viz., 46 men and 52 women), of which number the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne contributed 97, being less by 2 than in 1882; and 1 was from the Union of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The discharges were 60, of which number 37 (viz., 17 men and 20 women) were "recovered," 16 were "relieved," and 7 were "not improved." The percentage of the "recoveries," calculated on the admissions, was 37.75 (viz., 37 of the men and 38.46 of the women). The 23 "relieved" and "not improved" comprise cases which were sent to other Asylums, or which were sufficiently improved to be sent to the Union Workhouse, or to the care of relatives.

The deaths were 21 (viz., 15 men and 6 women), as against

24 in 1882, being a percentage of 7·72 (viz., 10·87 of the men and 4·47 of the women) of the average number resident, and of 5·7 of the total number under treatment.

The general statistics of the Asylum are as follows:—Since it was opened in June, 1865, there have been admitted 1,516 patients (viz., 808 men and 708 women), of whom 158 were “re-admissions”—that is to say, they had been at least once before certified as insane, and sent to this Asylum. Many of the remainder may have been in other Asylums—and it is known of some that such is the case; and of the 158 “re-admissions” themselves, not a few refer to the same patient admitted over and over again, so no trustworthy *data* can be furnished on the subject. Of the 1,516 admissions, 490 (viz., 216 men and 274 women) have been discharged “recovered,” being a percentage of about 32·32; 363 (viz., 190 men and 173 women) have been discharged “not recovered;” and 376 (viz., 257 men and 119 women) have died; leaving, as has been said, 287 patients on the Asylum books on the 31st December, 1883.

Of the 98 admissions, it will be seen by Table V. that considerably more than the half were cases of mania, and that somewhat less than the third of the whole were cases of monomania, in which is included melancholia. Dementia accounts for one-seventh, but many of those of the two first-named classes either have at their admission symptoms of dementia or exhibit them in the course of their residence in the Asylum. These names are too convenient to be abandoned, though their use cannot be defended on any other ground.

Exactly one-half of the admissions were, according to Table IX., of between the ages of 21 and 40 years. At the census of

1871 the total number of persons between these ages was nearly 4,000,000 out of a population of nearly 23,000,000 in England and Wales, or 17·5 per cent. According to this the ratio of cases of insanity attacked between these ages is about 32·5 per cent. higher than it would be were the proportion to the population preserved. This may be accounted for by the fact that before the age of 21 the mental powers are not strained by that feeling of responsibility which assumes a more portentous aspect as years advance, and, after the age of 40, experience of the past comes to the assistance of those who are placed in positions of danger and anxiety. Thus the young, who are preparing for the battle of life, are animated by hope, and, in happy ignorance of the trials which await their fortitude, are not easily disheartened; while the middle-aged and the old, elated by the triumphs of a successful career, or inured to the repetition of disappointments, become less impressionable as time rolls on.

The statistics of the condition as to marriage of the admissions, given in Table X., are interesting, if not very instructive. Nearly one-half were married, and of these about 57 per cent. were women. The census returns of 1871 show that, excluding all of less than 15 years of age, there were, of about 14,500,000 of all ages in England and Wales, nearly 8,000,000 married, 5,300,000 single, and 1,200,000 widowed, using round numbers.

Of the causes of the insanity in the admissions, it may be seen, in Table XI., that 12, or about 12, per cent. of the whole are ascribed to the intemperate use of stimulants. It is necessary to bear in mind, in studying this table, that while only one, the most material, cause can be given, there may be many others, each

of but little less importance, which combined to produce the insanity. While "accident or injury" may be assigned as the cause in a certain case, "religious excitement," "fevers," "privation," "over exertion," and "intemperance in drink" may all have had a share not much inferior to the one selected for statistical purposes. There is thus an element of uncertainty in this table, for which, however, it is not easy to suggest a remedy; but it places one conclusion beyond a doubt, that, were the first four physical causes removed (and these, being the result of immorality, may be within the reach of the reformer), many of the cases of insanity for which accommodation must be provided now, would not then present themselves. The table itself is prepared, with the utmost care for accuracy, by the medical staff, none of the assigned causes being noted until after a careful enquiry has been made into the history of the patient. When a history could not be obtained, or when it did not appear to be sufficiently trustworthy, the case was placed in the "unknown" column, although there might be reason to suspect a definite cause.

Of those discharged "recovered" it is instructive to note, in Table VIII., that about one-half were those of cases in which a resort to Asylum treatment was made before the attack had lasted three months. As a matter of fact in the most of these cases it had not lasted for more than three weeks. The "length of residence" in these cases, given in Table VII., shows that the great majority were discharged in less than six months after their admission. The number of discharges "recovered" naturally diminishes as their period of confinement is prolonged, and after two years only two—one in the fifth year, and another in the sixth

—appeared to be fit for discharge. The discharge “recovered” of a patient who has been for any length of time in an Asylum often, however, depends on other circumstances in addition to his own mental state. He may be apparently “recovered,” but in such a state that were he removed from Asylum supervision, and no proper substitute made for it, his mental equilibrium would be again destroyed, and if his latter condition were not actually worse than his former, he would at any rate have to go through all his months, or it might be years, of excitement or despondency before it was restored. To consent to recommend such a case for discharge is a very delicate matter, and to refuse is equally so, and one of my most painful and thankless duties consists in resisting the importunity of injudicious relatives, who can “see nothing wrong with him.” Table I., which shows that of the total number admitted in 1883, 24 per cent. were cases of re-admission, is sufficient evidence of this; and many of these were much aggravated by but a short sojourn away from my supervision. I am willing to acknowledge that some cases of which I had misgivings did better than I thought they would, but they were those in which I had not the means of duly estimating the very suitable care and attention which they were to receive.

The death-rate, 7·72, is happily lower than usual, and, as it generally does in this Asylum, compares very favourably with the death-rate of the English Asylums, which, in 1882, was 9·50, the average for 10 years being, according to the latest report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, 10·35. The deaths were all from natural causes, and Tables VII. and VIII. show, as usual, that they were most frequent in recent cases.

The amusements and recreations have been of the ordinary

kind. The "Orpheus Part Song Choir" have given two concerts as in former years. These are much appreciated, and your thanks are due to Mr. Thompson, the conductor, and those who assist him to give these entertainments, which must entail much labour on them. Several have sent bundles of old illustrated newspapers, which are of great service when the state of the weather does not permit of certain of the patients being in the open air. Others send them weekly by post, and some ladies have been good enough to make a collection from time to time of discarded articles of dress, which have served to make our dances gayer in appearance than they would otherwise have been.

I can again report favourably of the conduct of the officers, in whose zeal within their own departments I have every confidence. The behaviour of the subordinates has been, with few exceptions, laudable.

It only remains for me to thank you for the kindness and consideration which you so invariably extend towards myself.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. H. B. WICKHAM.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1883.

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1883.....	140	130	270
	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the Year.....	35	44	79
Re-admitted during the Year ...	11	8	19
	46	52	98
Total under treatment	186	182	368
Discharged—			
Recovered	17	20	37
Relieved	7	9	16
Not Improved.....	2	5	7
Died.....	15	6	21
	41	40	81
Total discharged and died	41	40	81
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1883	145	142	287
Average number daily resident	138	134	272

TABLE II.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1883.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 18½ Years	739	619	1358
Re-admitted	69	89	158
Total number admitted	808	708	1516
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged—			
Recovered	216	274	490
Relieved	82	81	163
Not Improved.....	108	92	200
Died.....	257	119	376
	663	566	1229
Total number discharged and died during 18½ Years	663	566	1229
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1883	145	142	287
Average number daily resident during 18½ Years	105·9	114·2	220·1

TABLE V.,

Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted and in those Discharged Recovered during the year 1883.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	29	24	53	11	15	26
Monomania	10	19	29	6	5	11
Dementia	6	8	14	...	...	...
Other forms of Insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amentia .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Not Insane	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total.....	46	52	98	17	20	37

TABLE VI.,

Showing the Causes of Death during the year 1883.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASES :—			
General Paralysis	3	1	4
Mania	1	...	1
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	1	...	1
Meningitis	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASES :—			
Diseases of the Heart.....	3	...	3
Pulmonary Disease	4	1	5
OTHER DISEASES :—			
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	...	1	1
Septicæmia.....	...	1	1
Old Age .....	...	1	1
Aneurism	1	...	1
Total.....	15	6	21

TABLE VII.,

Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1883.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....	...	1	1	2	...	2
From 1 to 3 months	4	10	14	2	...	2
„ 3 to 6 „	5	5	10	1	1	2
„ 6 to 9 „	4	1	5	...	..	..
„ 9 to 12 „	1	1	2	...	1	1
„ 1 to 2 years	2	1	3	3	1	4
„ 2 to 3 „ .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ 3 to 4 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4 to 5 „ .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
„ 5 to 6 „	1	...	1	2	...	2
„ 6 to 7 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 7 to 8 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8 to 9 „ .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 9 to 10 „ .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 10 to 11 „ .....	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ 11 to 12 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12 to 13 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13 to 14 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14 to 15 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 16 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16 to 17 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 17 to 18 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 18 to 19 „ .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	17	20	37	15	6	21

TABLE VIII,
Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1883.

CLASS.		DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.											
		ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.				
					Recovered.		Not Recovered.						
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
FIRST CLASS—First attack, and within three months of admission		21	25	46	8	11	19	4	7	11	6	3	9
SECOND CLASS—First attack, upwards of three months and within twelve months of admission		7	6	13	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	2	5
THIRD CLASS—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission		11	13	24	5	2	7	2	3	5	2	...	2
FOURTH CLASS—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission..		6	3	9	2	2	4	...	1	1	4	1	5
Not known		1	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...
Total		46	52	98	17	20	37	9	14	23	15	6	21

TABLE IX.,
Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1883.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Not more than 20 years.....	3	6	9	4	1	5	...	1	...	...
From 21 to 30 years	16	10	26	3	5	8	3	3	...	...
" 31 to 40 "	10	13	23	2	6	8	4	3	...	3
" 41 to 50 "	8	7	15	2	5	7	1	2	5	9
" 51 to 60 "	6	8	14	4	3	7	1	4	...	4
" 61 to 70 "	2	6	8	2	...	2	...	1	...	2
" 71 to 80 "	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 81 to 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46	52	98	17	20	37	9	14	6	21

TABLE X.,

Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1883.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Married.....	18	28	46	8	12	20	3	7	10	12
Single	22	18	40	8	5	13	5	5	10	8
Widowed	4	6	10	1	3	4	...	2	2	...
Unknown.....	2	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
Total.....	46	52	98	17	20	37	9	14	23	21

TABLE XI,

Showing the Ascribed Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1883.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.			
MORAL—Domestic trouble, &c. ....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Adverse circumstances, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental anxiety, worry, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious excitement.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Love affairs, &c.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fright, nervous shock, &c.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL—Intemperance (in drink).....	7	5	12	3	4	7	1	...	...	3
Intemperance (sexual) .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-abuse (sexual).....	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Over exertion .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident or injury.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Pregnancy .....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parturition, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lactation .....	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Puberty .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Change of life.....	...	3	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Fevers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation, &c.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Old age .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other bodily disorders	7	4	11	2	...	2	3	4	1	5
Previous attacks.....	3	4	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Hereditary influence, ascertained	5	7	12	1	1	2	...	2	1	3
Congenital defect, ascertained.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Unknown	14	15	29	1	2	3	2	5	2	7
Not insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	46	52	98	17	20	37	9	15	6	21

TABLE XII.,

Giving the number of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Patients admitted during each year, and remaining on the 31st December.

YEAR.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. on 31st Dec.
1865.....	58	56	114	110
1866.....	19	28	47	128
1867.....	20	17	37	134
1868.....	31	26	57	153
1869.....	23	22	45	154
1870.....	17	28	45	159
1871.....	32	21	53	164
1872.....	20	30	50	163
1873.....	23	23	46	174
1874.....	30	30	60	178
1875.....	26	24	50	192
1876.....	19	19	38	196
1877.....	35	20	55	213
1878.....	44	28	72	226
1879.....	31	22	53	230
1880.....	54	36	90	240
1881.....	44	48	92	244
1882.....	63	39	102	250
1883.....	45	52	97	267
Total.....	634	569	1203	

Appendix II. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM—MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Jan. 1st.	£	s.	d.	Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash—Treasurer.....	2,047	1	11	By Provisions	2,962	0	4
” Clerk of Asylum	55	5	4	” Clothing	561	1	6
Arrears (Private Patient).....	—	—	—	” Salaries and Wages.....	1,985	11	11
Dec. 31st.	—	—	—	” Necessaries	639	9	3
To Cash per Newcastle-on-Tyne Union.....	6,552	4	10	” Surgery and Dispensary	21	17	1
” Berwick-on-Tweed do.	316	12	8	” Wines, Spirits, and Porter	44	16	0
” Gateshead do.	11	5	6	” Furniture and Bedding.....	476	1	3
” Tynemouth do.	9	11	6	” Garden and Farm	441	14	11
” Durham do.	3	18	7	” Miscellaneous	253	9	4
” Llannelly do.	3	18	3	” Funeral Expenses	8	18	11
” South Shields do.	2	14	0		—	—	—
” Castle Ward do.	3	13	6	Balance of Cash—Treasurer	2,064	10	6
” Carlisle do.	1	2	0	” Clerk of Asylum	53	5	5
” Leeds do.	5	0	0		—	—	—
” Alnwick do.	2	12	0	Arrears (Private Patient).....	2,117	15	11
Commissioners of Prisons.....	2	8	0		—	—	—
Berwick-on-Tweed Town Council							
(part payment of the Berwick-on-Tweed Union Patients).....	17	2	8				
	—	—	—				
Private Patients’ Board.....	6,932	3	6				
” Sundries Sold.....	331	16	3				
”	146	9	5				
Total	£9,526	7	10	Total	£9,526	7	10

20th February, 1884.—Examined and found correct,

D. BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

(Signed)THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN,
THOS. WILSON,
THOS. LESSLIE GREGSON,

} VISITING JUSTICES.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BUILDING AND REPAIR ACCOUNT.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.				Jan. 1st.			
To Cash—Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne...	2,199	18	0	By Balance of Cash due Treasurer	875	14	5
" " Town Council of Berwick-on-Tweed	126	13	6	Less Cash in hands of Clerk of Asylum...	13	15	10
" " House Rent	13	0	0				
			2,339 11 6	Dec. 31st.			861 18 7
				By Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	44	11	6
				" Ordinary Repairs.....	358	3	1
" Balance of Cash due Treasurer	133	15	1	" Wages	201	3	7
Less Cash in hands of Clerk of Asylum...	31	1	2	" Miscellaneous	2	18	2
			102 13 11				
				" Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	606	16	4
				" Pensions	928	10	6
					45	0	0
Total.....			£2,442 5 5	Total.....			£2,442 5 5

20th February, 1884—Examined and found correct,

D. BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

(Signed)

THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN,
THOS. WILSON,
THOS. LESSLIE GREGGON,

VISITING JUSTICES.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year 1883.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.			Less Sales.			Net Weekly Average.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions	2962	0	4	86	0	5	4	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Clothing	561	1	6	3	14	6	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Salaries and Wages	1985	11	11	.....			2	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Necessaries	639	9	3	.....			0	10 $\frac{6}{8}$
Surgery and Dispensary	21	17	1	.....			0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....	44	16	0	.....			0	0 $\frac{6}{8}$
Furniture and Bedding.....	476	1	3	0	11	0	0	8
Garden and Farm	441	14	11	55	13	6	0	6 $\frac{4}{8}$
Miscellaneous	253	9	4	0	10	0	0	4 $\frac{2}{8}$
Total.....	7386	1	7	146	9	5	10	1 $\frac{6}{8}$

DAVID BRODIE,

Clerk of the Asylum.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY ASYLUM—DIET TABLE.

BREAKFAST—8-15 A.M.										DINNER—1 P.M.										SUPPER—6-15 P.M.															
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.										
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Uncooked Vegetables.	Meat and Potato Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Fish.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Uncooked Vegetables.	Meat and Potato Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Fish.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Sunday	8 oz.	2 3/8 oz.	1 Pt.	...	6 oz.	2 5/8 oz.	1 Pt.	1 1/2 Pt.	4 1/2 oz.	16 oz.	16c oz.	2 1/2 Pt.	1 1/2 oz.	...	14 oz.	16c oz.	...	8 oz.	2 3/8 oz.	1 Pt.	6 oz.	2 5/8 oz.	1 Pt.
Monday	8	3 5/8	...	1	6	5 5/8	...	1	...	1 1/2	16	1 1/2	14	8	3 3/8	1	6	5 1/8	1
Tuesday.....	8	3 5/8	1	...	6	5 5/8	1	...	2 1/2	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	8	3 3/8	1	6	5 1/8	1
Wednesday.	8	3 5/8	...	1	6	5 5/8	...	1	...	4	3	16	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1 1/2	3	12	...	...	1	...	...	8	3 3/8	1	6	5 1/8	1
Thursday ...	8	3 5/8	1	...	6	5 3/8	1	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	16b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	14b	...	...	...	...	...	8	3 3/8	1	6	5 3/8	1
Friday	8	3 5/8	...	1	6	5 3/8	...	1	...	1 1/2	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	3 1/2	1 1/2	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	8	3 3/8	1	6	5 3/8	1
Saturday ...	8	3 5/8	1	...	6	3 3/8	1	...	3 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	1	...	12d	1	...	3 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	12d	1	...	8	3 5/8	1	6	3 3/8	1

